300	PARTICLE PRECESSION RESONANCE	334	With separate pickup
300		335	Employing multiple frequencies
301	.Using a magnetometerTo determine direction	336	To detect transient signals
302	Using well logging device	337	To detect return wave signals
303	.Using optical pumping or sensing	338	Within a borehole
304	device	339	By induction logging
305		340	To measure susceptibility
305	Having particular optical cell	341	To measure dielectric
306	structure .Determine fluid flow rate	311	constant
300		342	Using a toroidal coil
307	.Using a nuclear resonance spectrometer system	343	Using angularly spaced coils
308	Including a test sample and	344	.With radiant energy or
300	control sample		nonconductive-type receiver
309	To obtain localized resonance	345	.By magnetic means
302	within a sample	346	Within a borehole
310	By scanning sample frequency	347	.Using electrode arrays,
310	spectrum		circuits, structure, or
311	With signal decoupling		supports
312	By spectrum storage and	348	For detecting naturally
311	analysis		occurring fields, currents, or
313	Including polarizing magnetic		potentials
	field/radio frequency tuning	349	Of the telluric type
314	With conditioning of	350	Including magneto-telluric
	transmitter signal		type
315	With sample resonant frequency	351	Within a borehole
	and temperature	352	Combined with artificial
	interdependence		source measurement
316	.Using an electron resonance	353	With fluid movement or
	spectrometer system		pressure variation
317	Including a test sample and	354	Coupled to artificial current
	control sample		source
318	.Spectrometer components	355	Within a borehole
319	Polarizing field magnet	356	While drilling
320	With homogeneity control	357	Including separate pickup of
321	Sample holder structure	250	generated fields or potentials
322	Electronic circuit elements	358	With three electrodes
323	OF GEOPHYSICAL SURFACE OR	359	With nonelectrode pickup
	SUBSURFACE IN SITU	260	means
324	.Including borehole fluid	360	Using a pulse-type current
	investigation	361	source
325	To determine fluid entry	301	With mechanical current reversing means
326	.For small object detection or	362	To measure induced
	location	302	polarization
327	Using oscillator coupled search	363	By varying the path of
200	head	303	current flow
328	Of the beat frequency type	364	Using frequency variation
329	Using movable transmitter and	365	Offshore
220	receiver	366	For well logging
330	.By aerial survey	367	Using a pad member
331	For magnetic field detection	368	Cased borehole
332	.With radiant energy or	369	While drilling
222	nonconductive-type transmitter	507	·····
333	Within a borehole		

370	Using surface current	404	.Cathode-ray tube
	electrodes	405	.Vacuum tube
371	Using plural fields	406	Plural tubes in the testing
372	Between spaced boreholes		circuit
373	Using current focussing means	407	Testing circuit for diverse- type tube
374	Including a pad member	408	Circuit for making diverse test
375	Including plural current	409	Testing discharge space
	focussing arrays		characteristic (e.g.,
376	OF SUBSURFACE CORE SAMPLE		emission)
377	.For magnetic properties	410	With application of current or
378	INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE		potential to the discharge
	IGNITION SYSTEM OR DEVICE		control means
379	.With analysis of displayed	411	Pulsating or alternating
	waveform		current or potential for the
380	.Electronic ignition system		discharge control means
381	With magnetically controlled	412	Pulsating or alternating
	circuit		current for the anode
382	With capacitor discharge	413	Shock testing
332	circuit	414	.Electric lamp
383	.By simulating or substituting	415	ELECTROMECHANICAL SWITCHING
505	for a component under test		DEVICE
384	.Using plural tests in a	416	.Voltage regulator
301	conventional ignition system	417	.Thermostat switch
385	.Distributor	418	.Relay
386	Dwell (i.e., cam angle)	419	Reed switch
387	Condenser	420	To evaluate contact chatter
388	.Coil	421	To evaluate contact resistance
389	.Magneto	422	To evaluate contact sequence of
390	.Low or high tension lead		operation
391	.Ignition timing	423	To evaluate contact response
392	Using a pulse signal technique		time
393		424	.Circuit breaker
394	With cathode-ray tube display	425	ELECTROLYTE PROPERTIES
395	With Cathode-ray tube displayUsing an illuminating device to	426	.Using a battery testing device
393	indicate spark plug condition	427	To determine ampere-hour charge
396	With an air gap in series with		capacity
370	spark plug to indicate spark	428	Including an integrating
	plug condition		device
397	By shorting the plug to ground	429	To determine load/no-load
371	to indicate spark plug		voltage
	condition	430	To determine internal battery
398	With air gap in ground circuit	100	impedance
399	Wherein a measured electric	431	With temperature compensation
377	quantity indicates spark plug	131	of measured condition
	condition	432	To determine battery
400	.Spark plug removed or tested in	101	electrolyte condition
100	a test fixture	433	To compare battery voltage with
401	Using a pressure chamber	133	a reference voltage
401	_	434	To determine plural cell
104	.Apparatus for coupling a measuring instrument to an	101	condition
	ignition system	435	Having particular meter scale
403	ELECTRIC LAMP OR DISCHARGE DEVICE	133	or indicator
100	HELDERIC HAME ON DISCHARGE DEVICE		or marcacor

436	Including oscillator in	204	.Fluid material examination
	measurement circuit	205	.Permanent magnet testing
437	Including probe structure	206	.Movable random length material
438	.Using a pH determining device		measurement
439	.Using a conductivity determining	207.11	.Displacement
	device	207.12	Compensation for measurement
440	Which includes a dropping	207.13	Having particular sensor means
	mercury cell	207.14	Diverse sensors
441	Which includes a temperature	207.15	Inductive
	responsive element	207.16	Electrically energized
442	Which includes an oscillator	207.17	Separate pick-up
443	Having a bridge circuit	207.18	Differential type (e.g.,
444	Which includes current and		LVDT)
	voltage electrodes	207.19	Differential bridge circuit
445	Having inductance probe	207.2	Hall effect
	structure	207.21	Magnetoresistive
446	Having conductance probe	207.22	Having particular sensed object
	structure	207.23	Plural measurements (e.g.,
447	With movable or adjustable		linear and rotary)
	electrode	207.24	Linear
448	With concentric electrodes	207.25	Rotary
449	With axially arranged	207.26	Approach or retreat
	electrodes	209	.Stress in material measurement
450	Which includes particular cell	210	.Magnetic information storage
	container structure		element testing
451	A MATERIAL PROPERTY USING	211	Memory core storage element
	THERMOELECTRIC PHENOMENON		testing
452	A MATERIAL PROPERTY USING	212	_
452	A MATERIAL PROPERTY USING ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON	212	Dynamic information element testing
452 453		212 213	Dynamic information element testing
	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON		Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on
453	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON .In a liquid		Dynamic information element testing
453 454	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON  In a liquid  Frictionally induced		Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records
453 454 455	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON  In a liquid  Frictionally induced  Corona induced	213	Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records object field .By paramagnetic particles
453 454 455 456	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON  In a liquid  Frictionally induced  Corona induced  For flaw detection	213	Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records object field .By paramagnetic particlesWith pattern enhancing additive
453 454 455 456 457	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON  In a liquid  Frictionally induced  Corona induced  For flaw detection  ELECTROSTATIC FIELD	213 214 215	Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records object field .By paramagnetic particlesWith pattern enhancing additiveFlaw testing
453 454 455 456 457	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON  In a liquid  Frictionally induced  Corona induced  For flaw detection  ELECTROSTATIC FIELD  Using modulation-type	213 214 215 216	Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records object field .By paramagnetic particlesWith pattern enhancing additive
453 454 455 456 457 458	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON  In a liquid  Frictionally induced  Corona induced  For flaw detection  ELECTROSTATIC FIELD  Using modulation-type  electrometer	213 214 215 216 217	Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records object field .By paramagnetic particlesWith pattern enhancing additiveFlaw testing .Railroad rail flaw testingRail joint cutout
453 454 455 456 457 458	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON  In a liquid  Frictionally induced  Corona induced  For flaw detection  ELECTROSTATIC FIELD  Using modulation-type electrometer  USING IONIZATION EFFECTS	213 214 215 216 217 218 219	Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records object field .By paramagnetic particlesWith pattern enhancing additiveFlaw testing .Railroad rail flaw testingRail joint cutout .Magnetic sensor within material
453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON  In a liquid  Frictionally induced  Corona induced  For flaw detection  ELECTROSTATIC FIELD  Using modulation-type electrometer  USING IONIZATION EFFECTS  For monitoring pressure	213 214 215 216 217 218	Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records object field .By paramagnetic particlesWith pattern enhancing additiveFlaw testing .Railroad rail flaw testingRail joint cutout .Magnetic sensor within materialSensor supported, positioned,
453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON .In a liquid .Frictionally induced .Corona induced .For flaw detection ELECTROSTATIC FIELD .Using modulation-type   electrometer USING IONIZATION EFFECTS .For monitoring pressure .Using a radioactive substance .Using thermionic emissions	213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220	Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records object field .By paramagnetic particlesWith pattern enhancing additiveFlaw testing .Railroad rail flaw testingRail joint cutout .Magnetic sensor within materialSensor supported, positioned, or moved within pipe
453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON .In a liquid .Frictionally induced .Corona induced .For flaw detection ELECTROSTATIC FIELD .Using modulation-type   electrometer USING IONIZATION EFFECTS .For monitoring pressure .Using a radioactive substance .Using thermionic emissions .Using a magnetic field	213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220	Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records object field .By paramagnetic particlesWith pattern enhancing additiveFlaw testing .Railroad rail flaw testingRail joint cutout .Magnetic sensor within materialSensor supported, positioned, or moved within pipeBorehole pipe testing
453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON .In a liquid .Frictionally induced .Corona induced .For flaw detection ELECTROSTATIC FIELD .Using modulation-type   electrometer USING IONIZATION EFFECTS .For monitoring pressure .Using a radioactive substance .Using thermionic emissions .Using a magnetic field .For analysis of gas, vapor, or	213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220	Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records object field .By paramagnetic particlesWith pattern enhancing additiveFlaw testing .Railroad rail flaw testingRail joint cutout .Magnetic sensor within materialSensor supported, positioned, or moved within pipeBorehole pipe testing .Hysteresis or eddy current loss
453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON  In a liquid Frictionally induced Corona induced For flaw detection ELECTROSTATIC FIELD  Using modulation-type electrometer USING IONIZATION EFFECTS For monitoring pressure  Using a radioactive substance  Using thermionic emissions  Using a magnetic field For analysis of gas, vapor, or particles of matter	213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222	Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records object field .By paramagnetic particlesWith pattern enhancing additiveFlaw testing .Railroad rail flaw testingRail joint cutout .Magnetic sensor within materialSensor supported, positioned, or moved within pipeBorehole pipe testing .Hysteresis or eddy current loss testing
453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON .In a liquid .Frictionally induced .Corona induced .For flaw detection ELECTROSTATIC FIELD .Using modulation-type   electrometer USING IONIZATION EFFECTS .For monitoring pressure .Using a radioactive substance .Using thermionic emissions .Using a magnetic field .For analysis of gas, vapor, or	213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220	Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records object field .By paramagnetic particlesWith pattern enhancing additiveFlaw testing .Railroad rail flaw testingRail joint cutout .Magnetic sensor within materialSensor supported, positioned, or moved within pipeBorehole pipe testing .Hysteresis or eddy current loss testing .Hysteresis loop curve display or
453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON  In a liquid Frictionally induced Corona induced For flaw detection ELECTROSTATIC FIELD  Using modulation-type electrometer USING IONIZATION EFFECTS For monitoring pressure Using a radioactive substance Using thermionic emissions Using a magnetic field For analysis of gas, vapor, or particles of matter  Using electronegative gas sensor	213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222	Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records object field .By paramagnetic particlesWith pattern enhancing additiveFlaw testing .Railroad rail flaw testingRail joint cutout .Magnetic sensor within materialSensor supported, positioned, or moved within pipeBorehole pipe testing .Hysteresis or eddy current loss testing .Hysteresis loop curve display or recording
453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON  In a liquid  Frictionally induced  Corona induced  For flaw detection  ELECTROSTATIC FIELD  Using modulation-type electrometer  USING IONIZATION EFFECTS  For monitoring pressure  Using a radioactive substance  Using thermionic emissions  Using a magnetic field  For analysis of gas, vapor, or particles of matter  Using electronegative gas sensor  Using a filter	213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222	Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records object field .By paramagnetic particlesWith pattern enhancing additiveFlaw testing .Railroad rail flaw testingRail joint cutout .Magnetic sensor within materialSensor supported, positioned, or moved within pipeBorehole pipe testing .Hysteresis or eddy current loss testing .Hysteresis loop curve display or recording .With temperature control of
453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON  In a liquid  Frictionally induced  Corona induced  For flaw detection  ELECTROSTATIC FIELD  Using modulation-type electrometer  USING IONIZATION EFFECTS  For monitoring pressure  Using a radioactive substance  Using thermionic emissions  Using a magnetic field  For analysis of gas, vapor, or particles of matter  Using electronegative gas sensor  Using a filter  Using test material desorption	213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222	Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records object field .By paramagnetic particlesWith pattern enhancing additiveFlaw testing .Railroad rail flaw testingRail joint cutout .Magnetic sensor within materialSensor supported, positioned, or moved within pipeBorehole pipe testing .Hysteresis or eddy current loss testing .Hysteresis loop curve display or recording .With temperature control of material or element of test
453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON  In a liquid  Frictionally induced  Corona induced  For flaw detection  ELECTROSTATIC FIELD  Using modulation-type electrometer  USING IONIZATION EFFECTS  For monitoring pressure  Using a radioactive substance  Using thermionic emissions  Using a magnetic field  For analysis of gas, vapor, or particles of matter  Using electronegative gas sensor  Using a filter  Using test material desorption  Using thermal ionization	213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223	Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records object field .By paramagnetic particlesWith pattern enhancing additiveFlaw testing .Railroad rail flaw testingRail joint cutout .Magnetic sensor within materialSensor supported, positioned, or moved within pipeBorehole pipe testing .Hysteresis or eddy current loss testing .Hysteresis loop curve display or recording .With temperature control of material or element of test circuit
453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON  In a liquid  Frictionally induced  Corona induced  For flaw detection  ELECTROSTATIC FIELD  Using modulation-type electrometer  USING IONIZATION EFFECTS  For monitoring pressure  Using a radioactive substance  Using thermionic emissions  Using a magnetic field  For analysis of gas, vapor, or particles of matter  Using electronegative gas sensor  Using a filter  Using test material desorption  Using thermal ionization  Using a radioactive substance	213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222	Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records object field .By paramagnetic particlesWith pattern enhancing additiveFlaw testing .Railroad rail flaw testingRail joint cutout .Magnetic sensor within materialSensor supported, positioned, or moved within pipeBorehole pipe testing .Hysteresis or eddy current loss testing .Hysteresis loop curve display or recording .With temperature control of material or element of test circuit .With compensation for test
453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON  In a liquid  Frictionally induced  Corona induced  For flaw detection  ELECTROSTATIC FIELD  Using modulation-type electrometer  USING IONIZATION EFFECTS  For monitoring pressure  Using a radioactive substance  Using thermionic emissions  Using a magnetic field  For analysis of gas, vapor, or particles of matter  Using electronegative gas sensor  Using test material desorption  Using thermal ionization  Using a radioactive substance  Using thermionic emission	213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224	Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records object field .By paramagnetic particlesWith pattern enhancing additiveFlaw testing .Railroad rail flaw testingRail joint cutout .Magnetic sensor within materialSensor supported, positioned, or moved within pipeBorehole pipe testing .Hysteresis or eddy current loss testing .Hysteresis loop curve display or recording .With temperature control of material or element of test circuit .With compensation for test variable
453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 200	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON  In a liquid  Frictionally induced  Corona induced  For flaw detection  ELECTROSTATIC FIELD  Using modulation-type electrometer  USING IONIZATION EFFECTS  For monitoring pressure  Using a radioactive substance  Using thermionic emissions  Using a magnetic field  For analysis of gas, vapor, or particles of matter  Using electronegative gas sensor  Using a filter  Using test material desorption  Using a radioactive substance  Using a radioactive substance  Using thermal ionization  Using a radioactive substance  Using thermionic emission  MAGNETIC	213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226	Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records object field .By paramagnetic particlesWith pattern enhancing additiveFlaw testing .Railroad rail flaw testingRail joint cutout .Magnetic sensor within materialSensor supported, positioned, or moved within pipeBorehole pipe testing .Hysteresis or eddy current loss testing .Hysteresis loop curve display or recording .With temperature control of material or element of test circuit .With compensation for test variable .Combined
453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 200 201	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON  In a liquid Frictionally induced Corona induced For flaw detection ELECTROSTATIC FIELD  Using modulation-type electrometer USING IONIZATION EFFECTS For monitoring pressure Using a radioactive substance Using thermionic emissions Using a magnetic field For analysis of gas, vapor, or particles of matter Using electronegative gas sensor Using a filter Using test material desorption Using thermal ionization Using a radioactive substance Using thermal ionization Using thermionic emission MAGNETIC Susceptibility	213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227	Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records object field .By paramagnetic particlesWith pattern enhancing additiveFlaw testing .Railroad rail flaw testingRail joint cutout .Magnetic sensor within materialSensor supported, positioned, or moved within pipeBorehole pipe testing .Hysteresis or eddy current loss testing .Hysteresis loop curve display or recording .With temperature control of material or element of test circuit .With compensation for test variable .Combined .Plural tests
453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 200	ELECTROSTATIC PHENOMENON  In a liquid  Frictionally induced  Corona induced  For flaw detection  ELECTROSTATIC FIELD  Using modulation-type electrometer  USING IONIZATION EFFECTS  For monitoring pressure  Using a radioactive substance  Using thermionic emissions  Using a magnetic field  For analysis of gas, vapor, or particles of matter  Using electronegative gas sensor  Using a filter  Using test material desorption  Using a radioactive substance  Using a radioactive substance  Using thermal ionization  Using a radioactive substance  Using thermionic emission  MAGNETIC	213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226	Dynamic information element testing .Magnetic recording medium on magnetized object records object field .By paramagnetic particlesWith pattern enhancing additiveFlaw testing .Railroad rail flaw testingRail joint cutout .Magnetic sensor within materialSensor supported, positioned, or moved within pipeBorehole pipe testing .Hysteresis or eddy current loss testing .Hysteresis loop curve display or recording .With temperature control of material or element of test circuit .With compensation for test variable .Combined

229	Thickness measuring	503	.In vehicle wiring
230	Layer or layered material	504	With trailer
231	With backing member	505	Combined with window glass
232	Plural magnetic fields in	506	.Combined with a flashlight
	material	507	With fuse testing attachment
233	With phase sensitive element	508	.With electric power receptacle
234	Electrically energized nonforce		for line wire testing
	type sensor	509	.Of ground fault indication
235	Noncoil type	510	Of electrically operated
236	Oscillator type		apparatus (power tool,
237	Material flaw testing		appliance, machine, etc.)
238	Material flaw testing	511	.Of electrically operated
239	Induced voltage-type sensor		apparatus (power tool,
240	Material flaw testing		appliance, machine, etc.)
241	Opposed induced voltage	512	.For fault location
211	sensors	513	Where component moves while
242	Plural sensors		under test
243	Plural sensors	514	By exposing component to
244	Magnetometers		liquid or gas while under test
244.1	Optical	515	Using a particular sensing
245	Plural sensor axis misalignment		electrode
243	correction	516	Metal chain
246	With means to align field	517	Wire bristles
240	sensor with magnetic field	518	Metal pellets or beads
	sensed	519	By capacitance measuring
247	Nonparallel plural magnetic	520	By frequency sensitive or
21,	sensors		responsive detection
248	Superconductive magnetometers	521	By phase sensitive or
249	Thin film magnetometers		responsive detection
250	Electronic tube or microwave	522	By voltage or current measuring
230	magnetometers	523	Of an applied test signal
251	Hall plate magnetometers	524	Polarity responsive
252	Semiconductor type solid-state	525	By resistance or impedance
232	or magnetoresistive		measuring
	magnetometers	526	Using a bridge circuit
253	Saturable core magnetometers	527	By applying a test signal
254	Second harmonic type	528	Tracing test signal to fault
255	Peak voltage type	320	location
256	Feak voltage typeEnergized movable sensing coil	529	Using a magnetic field sensor
230	magnetometers	530	Using an electric field
257	Moving coil magnetometer	330	sensor
258	Fixed coil magnetometer	531	At fault site
259	Movable magnet or magnetic	532	Using time measuring
239	member interacts with magnetic	533	Of reflected test signal
	field	534	By reflection technique
260	.Magnetic field detection devices	535	By ferrection techniqueBy time measuring
261	With support for article	536	-
262	With support for article  .Magnetic test structure elements	537	<pre>By spark or arc discharge .0f individual circuit component</pre>
263	.Current through test material	J J I	or element
403	forms test magnetic field	750	System sensing fields adjacent
500	FAULT DETECTING IN ELECTRIC	130	device under test (DUT)
200	CIRCUITS AND OF ELECTRIC	751	Using electron beam probe
	COMPONENTS	751 752	Using electron beam probe
501	.Using radiant energy	752 753	Using light probeUsing electro-optic device
502	.In an ignitor or detonator	1 3 3	osing electro-optic device
J J _			

754	With probe elements	601	.Calibration
755	Internal of or on support for	602	.With auxiliary means to
	device under test (DUT)		condition stimulus/response
756	Contact confirmation		signals
757	Probe contact enhancement	603	For excitation
758	Probe alignment or positioning	604	Including marker signal
759	With recording of test results		generator circuit
	on DUT	605	For response signal evaluation
760	With temperature control		or processing
761	Pin	606	Including a signal comparison
762	Cantilever		circuit
763	DUT including test circuit	607	Including a conversion (e.g.,
764	With identification of DUT		A->D or D-> A) process
765	Test of semiconductor device	608	Including a ratiometric
766	With barrier layer		function
767	Diode	609	For sensing
768	Bipolar transistor	610	Including a bridge circuit
769	Field effect transistor	611	Including a remote type
770	Liquid crystal device test		circuit
771	Power supply test	612	.Parameter related to the
772	Motor or generator fault tests		reproduction or fidelity of a
538	Electrical connectors		signal affected by a circuit
539	Multiconductor cable	612	under test
540	With sequencer	613	Noise
541	For insulation fault	614	Signal to noise ratio or noise
542	Having a light or sound	C1 F	figure
	indicator	615	Transfer function type characteristics
543	Single conductor cable	616	
544	For insulation fault	617	Gain or attenuation
545	Armature or rotor	618	Response time or phase delay
546	Winding or coil	919	Transient response or transient recovery time (e.g.,
547	Transformer		damping)
548	Capacitor	619	Selective type characteristics
549	Resistor	620	Selective type characteristicsDistortion
550	Fuse	621	Envelope delay
551	Insulation	622	Phase
552	Bushing	623	Harmonic
553	Oil	624	Intermodulation
554	Sheet material	625	Dissymmetry or asymmetry
555	.Instruments and devices for	626	Nonlinearity
	fault testing	627	Shielding effectiveness (SE)
556	Having a lamp or light	628	Circuit interference (e.g.,
	indicator	020	crosstalk) measurement
557	FOR INSULATION FAULT OF	629	.Distributive type parameters
	NONCIRCUIT ELEMENTS	630	Plural diverse parameters
558	.Where element moves while under	631	Using wave polarization (e.g.,
	test	031	field rotation)
559	.Where a moving sensing electrode	632	Using particular field coupling
	scans a stationary element	002	type (e.g., fringing field)
	under test	633	Using resonant frequency
600	IMPEDANCE, ADMITTANCE OR OTHER	634	To determine water content
	QUANTITIES REPRESENTATIVE OF	635	To determine dimension (e.g.,
	ELECTRICAL STIMULUS/RESPONSE		distance or thickness)
	RELATIONSHIPS	636	With a resonant cavity

637	Using transmitted or reflected microwaves	671	To determine dimension (e.g., dielectric thickness)
638	Scattering type parameters (e.g., complex reflection	672	By comparison or difference circuit
	coefficient)	673	Including a bridge circuit
639	Where energy is transmitted through a test substance	674	By frequency signal response, change or processing circuit
640	To determine water content	675	Including a tuned or
641	To determine insertion loss	075	resonant circuit
642	Where energy is reflected  (e.g., reflectometry)	676	With pulse signal processing circuit
643	To determine water content	677	Including R/C time constant
644	To determine dimension (e.g.,		circuit
C 4 F	distance or thickness)	678	Including charge or discharge
645	Having standing wave pattern	600	cycle circuit
646	To determine reflection	679	With comparison or difference
C 4 17	coefficient	600	circuit
647	Using a comparison or	680	Including a bridge circuit
C 1 0	difference circuit	681	With frequency signal
648	With a bridge circuit		response, change or processing
649	.Lumped type parameters	600	circuit
650	Using phasor or vector analysis	682	Including a tuned or resonant
651	With a bridge circuit	602	circuit
652	Of a resonant circuit	683	With phase signal processing
653	For figure of merit or Q value	C 0 1	circuit
654	Using inductive type	684	With compensation means
655	measurement	685 686	For temperature variation
655	Including a tuned or resonant circuit		With a capacitive sensing means
656	Including a comparison or	687	Having fringing field
	difference circuit		coupling
657	Using a bridge circuit	688	Including a guard or ground
658	Using capacitive type		electrode
	measurement	689	To determine water content
659	With loss characteristic evaluation	690	Including a probe type structure
660	With variable electrode area	691	Using resistance or conductance
661	With variable distance between		measurement
	capacitor electrodes	692	With living organism condition
662	<pre>To determine dimension (e.g., thickness or distance)</pre>		determination using conductivity effects
663	Where a material or object	693	With object or substance
	forms part of the dielectric being measured		characteristic determination using conductivity effects
664	To determine water content	694	To determine water content
665	By comparison or difference	695	Where the object moves while
	circuit		under test
666	Including a bridge circuit	696	With a probe structure
667	By frequency signal	697	For interface
	response, change or processing	698	To determine oil qualities
	circuit	699	To determine dimension (e.g.,
668	Including a tuned or	= 0.5	distance or thickness)
	resonant circuit	700	Including corrosion or
669	With compensation means		erosion
670	For temperature variations		

701	Where the object moves while under test	162	.With acceleration measuring means
702 703	With radiant energy effectsIncluding heating	163	.Including speed analog electrical signal generator
704	With ratio determination	164	Eddy current generator type
705	With comparison or difference		(e.g., tachometer)
703	circuit	165	With direction indicator
706	Including a bridge circuit	166	.Including speed-related
707	With frequency response,	100	frequency generator
707	change or processing circuit	167	Including rotating magnetic
708	Including a tuned or resonant	107	field actuated indicator
700	circuit	168	Including periodic switch
709		169	In ignition system
709	With phase signal processing circuit	170	
710		170	High voltage speed signal
710	With pulse signal processing	171	type
711	circuit	171	With extent-of-travel
711	Including R/C time constant	170	indicator
<b>510</b>	circuit	172	Including synchronized
712	Including a digital or logic		recording medium
	circuit	173	Including magnetic detector
713	With voltage or current signal	174	Permanent magnet type
	evaluation	175	Including radiant energy
714	Including a potentiometer		detector
715	Including a particular	176	.Including object displacement
	probing technique (e.g., four		varied variable circuit
	point probe)		impedance
716	To determine dimension	177	.Including motor current or
	(e.g., distance or thickness)		voltage sensor
717	To determine material	178	.Including "event" sensing means
	composition	179	Magnetic field sensor
718	To detect a flaw or defect	180	Mechanically actuated switch
719	With semiconductor or IC	71.1	DETERMINING NONELECTRIC
	materials quality		PROPERTIES BY MEASURING
	determination using		ELECTRIC PROPERTIES
	conductivity effects	71.2	.Erosion
720	With compensation means	71.3	.Beam of atomic particles
721	For temperature variation	71.4	.Particle counting
722	Device or apparatus determines	71.5	.Semiconductors for nonelectrical
	conductivity effects		property
723	Potentiometer	71.6	.Superconductors
724	Using a probe type structure	72	TESTING POTENTIAL IN SPECIFIC
725	.Using a particular bridge		ENVIRONMENT (E.G., LIGHTNING
	circuit		STROKE)
726	.Transformer testing (e.g.,	72.5	.Voltage probe
	ratio)	73.1	PLURAL, AUTOMATICALLY SEQUENTIAL
727	.Piezoelectric crystal testing		TESTS
	(e.g., frequency, resistance)	74	TESTING AND CALIBRATING ELECTRIC
66	CONDUCTOR IDENTIFICATION OR		METERS (E.G., WATT-HOUR
	LOCATION (E.G., PHASE		METERS)
	IDENTIFICATION)	75	.By stroboscopic means
67	.Inaccessible (at test point)	76.11	MEASURING, TESTING, OR SENSING
	conductor (e.g., buried in		ELECTRICITY, PER SE
	wall)	76.12	.Analysis of complex waves
160	ELECTRICAL SPEED MEASURING	76.13	Amplitude distribution
161	.Speed comparing means		

76.14	Radiometer (e.g., microwave,	76.64	Plural
	etc.)	76.65	With space discharge device
76.15	With sampler	76.66	With capacitive energy storage
76.16	With counter	76.67	With space discharge device
76.17	With integrator	76.68	With filtering
76.18	With slope detector	76.69	Current output proportional to
76.19	Frequency spectrum analyzer		frequency
76.21	By Fourier analysis	76.71	Nulling circuit
76.22	Real-time spectrum analyzer	76.72	Qualitative output
76.23	With mixer	76.73	With saturable device
76.24	With sampler	76.74	Deviation measurement
76.25	With slope detector	76.75	Having inductive sensing
76.26	Scanning-panoramic receiver	76.76	With space discharge device
76.27	With particular sweep circuit	76.77	.Phase comparison (e.g., between
77.11	Nonscanning		cyclic pulse voltage and
76.28	Digital filter		sinusoidal current, etc.)
76.29	With filtering	76.78	Quadrature sensing
76.31	Parallel filters	76.79	Feedback control, electrical
76.32	With space discharge device	76.81	Feedback control, mechanical
76.33	Correlation	76.82	Digital output
76.34	With space discharge device	76.83	Analog output
76.35	With delay line	84	With waveguide (e.g., coaxial
76.36	With optics		cable)
76.37	Bragg cell	85	With frequency conversion
76.38	With sampler	86	Polyphase (e.g., phase angle,
76.39	.Frequency of cyclic current or		phase rotation or sequence)
	voltage (e.g., cyclic counting	87	With nonlinear device (e.g.,
	etc.)		saturable reactor, rectifier),
76.41	Frequency comparison, (e.g.,		discharge device (e.g., gas
	heterodyne, etc.)		tube) or lamp
76.42	With sampler	88	Cathode ray
76.43	With plural mixers	89	Space discharge control means
76.44	With filtering		(e.g., grid)
76.45	Bandpass	90	Electrodynamometer instrument
76.46	Plural	91	Synchroscope type
76.47	Digital output	92	.Fluid (e.g., thermal expansion)
76.48	With counter	93	Conductive field (e.g.,
76.49	Tuned mechanical resonator		mercury)
	(e.g., reed, piezocrystal,	94	Electrolytic
	etc.)	95	.With waveguide or long line
76.51	By tuning (e.g., to	96	.Using radiant energy
	resonance, etc.)	97	Light beam type (e.g., mirror
76.52	By phase comparison		galvanometer, parallax-free
76.53	With phase lock		scale)
76.54	With delay line	98	.Balancing (e.g., known/unknown
76.55	Digital output		voltage comparison, bridge,
76.56	With microwave frequency		rebalancing)
	detection	99 R	Automatic
76.57	With tone detection	100	With recording
76.58	With sampler	99 D	Digital voltmeters
76.59	With multiplexing	101	.Non-rebalancing bridge
76.61	With memory	102	.Transient or portion of cyclic
76.62	With counter		
76.63	Using register		

103 R	.Demand, excess, maximum or	131	.Suppressed zero
103 K	minimum (e.g., separate meters	132	.Nonlinear (e.g., Thyrite)
	for positive and negative	133	
	<pre>power, peak voltmeter)</pre>	133	.Nonquantitative (e.g., hot-line indicator, polarity tester)
104	Thermal (e.g., actuation)	134	.With commutator or reversing or
103 P	Peak voltmeters		pulsating switch (e.g., D.C.
105	.Thermal (e.g., compensation)		<pre>watt-hour meter)</pre>
106	Actuation	135	Oscillating
107	.Polyphase	136	.With rolling wheel or ball
108	Positive, negative or zero sequence		<pre>(e.g., transmission, integrating)</pre>
109	.Electrostatic attraction or piezoelectric	137	.Eddy current rotor (e.g., A.C. integrating wattmeter)
110	-	138	
110	.Meter protection or fraud		With phase adjustment
	combatting	139	.Motor-driven, time-controlled or
111	.With storage means for voltage		oscillating (e.g., ratchet)
	or current (e.g., condenser banks)	140 R	<pre>.Plural inputs (e.g., summation, ratio)</pre>
112	Tape, sheet (e.g., disk) or	141	Voltamperes (real or reactive)
	wire (e.g., magnetic) storage	142	Watts
113	.Recording	140 D	Ratio
114	.Plural meters (e.g., plural	143	.Plural active motor elements
115	movements in one case) .Plural ranges, scales or		<pre>(e.g., for two crossed pointers)</pre>
113		144	<del>-</del>
116	registration rates	144	.With electromagnetic field
116	With register (e.g., discount	1 4 5	(e.g., dynamometer)
445 -	type, demand penalty)	145	Solenoid plunger type
117 R	.Magnetic saturation (e.g., in	146	With permanent magnet (e.g.,
110 **	field or in amplifier)	1.45	field, vane)
117 H	Hall effect	147	Soft iron vane
118	.Modulator/demodulator	149	.With probe, prod or terminals
119	.With rectifier (e.g., A.C. to	150	.Eccentrically pivoted coil
	D.C.)	151 R	.With permanent magnet
120	.With voltage or current	152	Drag magnet
	conversion (e.g., D.C. to	151 A	Permanent magnet core
	A.C., 60 to 1000)	153	.With register
121 R	.Cathode ray (e.g., magic eye)	154 R	.With rotor (e.g., filar
121 E	Magic eye indicators		suspension, zero set,
122	.Gaseous discharge (e.g., spark		balancing)
	gap voltmeter)	155	With pivot (e.g., internal
123 R	.With amplifier or space		friction compensation,
	discharge device		anticreep)
124	Inverted amplifier	154 PB	Pointer and bearing details
123 C	Feedback amplifiers	156	.Casings
125	.Inertia control, instrument	157	.Combined
	damping and vibration damping	158.1	MISCELLANEOUS
126	<pre>.With coupling means (e.g., attenuator, shunt)</pre>		
127	Transformer (e.g., split core		
,	admits conductor carrying	anoaa n	EEEDENGE ADE GOLLEGELONG
	unknown current)	CKOSS-R	EFERENCE ART COLLECTIONS
128	Selective filter	0.00	
129	.Polepiece (e.g., split) admits	800	DIVINING RODS
	nonunitary input conductor		
130	.Self-calibration		

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